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SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(July 22 - August 21, 1983)

September 1983

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

Analyst: Rachel Warner

PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Saharan Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

Summary of Commentary In Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa
(22 July 1983 - 21 August 1983)

Africa General

Conference On Racism

(Excerpt) In Geneva, the Conference on the Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination is drawing near. Representatives of more than 80 countries will participate as well as those of many national liberation movements and social organizations. (11 Aug 83, p. 5)

Southern Africa

Conference Held on South African Aggression

(Excerpt) The propagandist aggression of South Africa and its allies against the frontline states, part of Pretoria's strategic plan, is aimed at the military and economic destabilization of the southern African independent nations. This is the subject of a publication in Harare on the conference of the Ministers of Information of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania being held in the Zimbabwean city of Kadom. Also participating in the conference are representatives of Nigeria, the ANC, and SWAPO. The Western press has portrayed South Africa as a major information center in the region, the publication points out. (3 Aug 83, p. 5)

Horn of Africa

Harmful US Policies

(Excerpt) With a new display of aggressive tactics, American imperialist policies, aimed at suppressing the people's struggle for peace and social progress, are beginning to be implemented in the Horn of Africa by way of the military maneuvers of "Bright Star 83" with participation by Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, Oman, and other countries in the region, writes the newspaper Ethiopian Herald. (10 Aug 83, p. 5)

Bright Star Maneuvers

(Excerpt) Washington is conducting a large-scale "repetition of the Great War" in the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula with the aid of Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan and Oman. About 8,000 American soldiers are participating in "Bright Star 83" maneuvers. (12 Aug 83, p. 5)

Angola

New Government Organ

(Text) A law on the establishment of military unions in the regions which are subject to attacks from all sides by the racists of South Africa was passed by the Government of Angola. The new organs will be entrusted with governing

political, military, and social/economic life, and will be coordinated with activities for the defense of the country. (2 Aug 83, p. 4)

Western Propaganda

(Excerpt) Four members of a European Parliament visited Angola recently. On their return to Europe, the "eyewitnesses" held a press conference in Paris during which they claimed that a large part of Angola is under the control of UNITA. Needless to say, the "testimony of the eyewitnesses" became the theme of a wicked campaign against Angola. Western propagandists, working in southern Africa, to the utmost extent are trying to create the impression that their propaganda and its interpretation is "objective and neutral." (9 Aug 83, p. 4)

FAPLA Victory

(Excerpt) Units of FAPLA have defeated several bandit units in the province of Sul Cuanza. (11 Aug 83, p. 4)

Successful Operation

(Excerpt) FAPLA troops launched a successful operation against UNITA forces in the province of Moxico. The Angola information agency (ANGOP) reports that as a result of military actions in the region around the city of Cangamba, about 1,100 guerrillas were killed. ANGOP claims that UNITA terrorists tried to seize Cangamba, with the aid of South African planes and artillery. (15 Aug 83, p. 5)

UNITA Aggression Rebuffed

(Excerpt) FAPLA forces are rebuffing aggressive actions by South Africa and the UNITA puppet rebels. ANGOP reports that in the region of Luso, a group of rebels was destroyed as it attempted to set off an explosion on railroad tracks. (21 Aug 83, p. 5)

Angola/Republic of South Africa

New Aggression Part of Old Strategy

(Excerpt) The South African military has launched a new large-scale aggression against Angola. The South African Air Force bombed the city of Cangamba in the province of Moxico. Eight South African Impala and Canberra bomber planes participated in the attack in which the city was completely destroyed. This latest raid by the South Africa "column of death" has the same strategic goal as the operation from August to September 1981--to attempt to overthrow Angola's legal government and to cultivate a puppet regime which would open the doors wide to the natural resources of the country for transnational corporations. (16 Aug 83, p. 5)

UNITA Rebels Continue Aggression

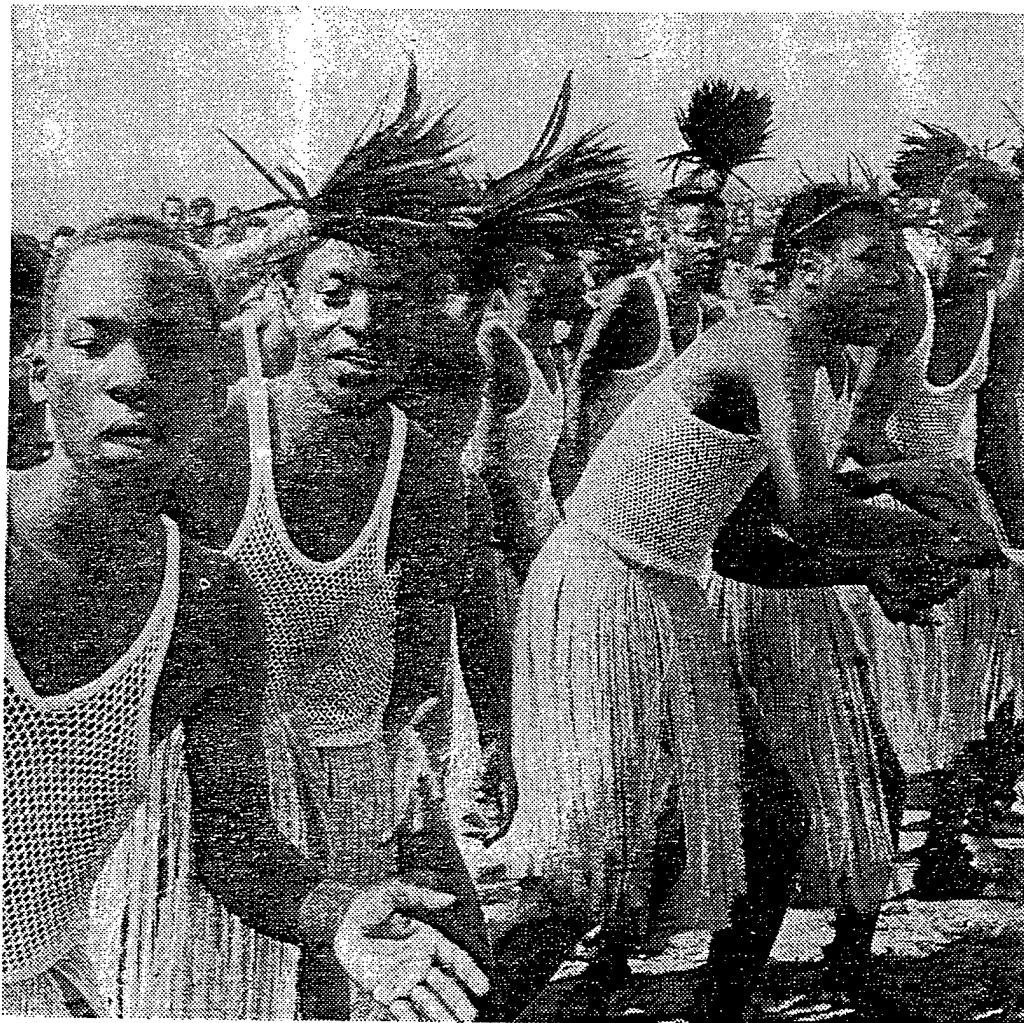
(Excerpt) UNITA rebels, supported by the United States and South Africa, are continuing provocative activities in southern Angola. The South African military unleashed a new wide-scale aggression against Angola when its air force

bombed the city of Cangamba, and launched napalm attacks in the populated areas of Chiteve and Mulondo. The Angolan information agency, ANGOP, claims that there are 10,000 South African soldiers involved which include mercenaries from the West and UNITA rebels. (20 Aug 83, p. 4)

Burundi

Dance in Burundi

(Text)



An amateur ensemble of national dances in Burundi. (8 Aug 83, p. 6)

Chad

French and US Assistance

(Excerpt) Libyan leader Qadhafi sharply criticized the interference of the United States and France in Chad's affairs. In an interview for the Paris newspaper, Le Monde, he said that by giving military assistance to Habre's regime, they are kindling the flame of civil war in this African country.

A Congolese newspaper reports that American Lockheed 382 military transport planes, arriving from New York and Miami by way of the Azores and the Canary Islands, have landed at Ndjamena's airport. At the same time, French Transall planes, based in the Central African Republic, are transporting military equipment to Chad's capital for support of Habre's regime. (22 Jul 83, p. 5)

Sacrifice of Imperialism

(Excerpt) Chad has become the sacrifice to imperialist aggression organized by France and the United States with cooperation from Zaire, Egypt, Sudan and Israel, announced Oueddei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mohammed Nurr Barka. France, he said, has sent mercenaries and soldiers to Chad. The American representatives in Chad, it is reported, received instructions from Washington to render all kinds of assistance to Habre's forces. (23 Jul 83, p. 5)

US Sending Military Equipment

(Excerpt) The United States has begun a straightforward transfer of weapons and military materiel to Ndjamena. Associated Press reports that a C-141 Star-lifter plane of the American Air Force today reached Ndjamena, and from now on, two American Air Force jets will be flown daily to Habre's government transporting armored carriers, jeeps, light infantry weapons, ammunition, and other equipment. Last week the Reagan administration took the next step in the escalation of the war in Chad by deciding to support the Habre government with \$10 million worth of military aid. (26 Jul 83, p. 5)

Preparations for Counteroffensive

(Excerpt) The French press reports on active preparations by Habre's troops for a counteroffensive against Oueddei's forces. France has sent Casa 200 and 212 military transport planes to Habre. (30 Jul 83, p. 5)

US Interference

(Excerpt) Washington has devised and will carry out a detailed plan to internationalize the conflict in Chad. The plan is aimed at the subordination of this African country to the strategic interests of the United States and its allies, writes the magazine Afrique-Asie. The first stage of the plan, the magazine claims, was to encourage the interference of France in Chad's affairs. At the same time, American specialists promoted the wide recruitment in Western Europe and Africa of mercenaries to render "assistance" to Habre's regime by way of terror, mass murder, and tactics of "scorched earth." The decisive phase of the American plan in Chad's affairs includes, according to the magazine, direct interference in events in Chad. (31 Jul 83, p. 5)

Foreign Aid Increases

(Excerpt) According to France Presse, soldiers of Habre's regime took the city of Faya-Largeau. The African press emphasizes that this event happened only because of French and American military aid to Habre's regime as well as military participation by more than 2,000 Zairean commandos.

A Congolese newspaper reports the arrival at Ndjamenia airport of French and American military equipment, including DC-8 and C-130 airplanes, as well as 50 French army instructors and a group of English military experts. (1 Aug 83, p. 5)

Reports of Mercenaries

(Excerpt) According to reports from Chad, the regime in Ndjamenia is using mercenaries from the West. Official representatives of Habre's government refute this fact. (1 Aug 83, p. 5)

Foreign Intervention

(Excerpt) In battles on the road to Faya-Largeau, a large role is played by Zairean commandos and mercenaries from the United States, France, Sudan, and other countries. Habre's regime officially appealed to France with a request for immediate intervention in the conflict. The situation in Chad, which the West is striving to "conduct," poses a serious threat to peace in the region. (2 Aug 83, p. 5)

Events in Chad

(Text) Bitter fighting for the city of Faya-Largeau is going on in the north of the country, it is reported from Chad. The Ndjamenia regime and the command of the troops of the Transitional National Unity Government give conflicting information on the combat situation. According to a France Presse report, the radio of the Transitional National Unity Government has announced that units of Oueddei, Chairman of the Transitional Government and the leader of the National Front for the Liberation of Chad (FROLINAT), have captured Faya-Largeau. In its broadcast, the radio station denies the inventions of Western propaganda about an alleged "involvement" of Libya in fighting on the side of the Transitional National Unity Government. The transitional government, the radio says, has so far not asked any friendly state for help. But in view of the increased machinations of imperialism against Chad, it does not rule out such a possibility in the future since the forces of the Habre regime include Zairean troops as well as servicemen from France, Sudan, Egypt and other countries. The French television reported that the first batch of French-supplied antiaircraft guns has arrived in Ndjamenia. American "Red Eye" missiles are to be delivered there shortly.

The purpose of the official visit which President Mobutu of Zaire has begun to the United States is to coordinate joint action to "ensure the military-strategic interests of the United States and its allies in Chad." He will meet with President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and Defense Secretary Weinberger. According to NBC TV, Mobutu's American partners will demand of Kinshasa an urgent increase in military aid to the Habre regime. The Pentagon is gambling on "settling" the conflict in Chad with the help of the armed forces of pro-Western regimes in Africa. As UPI reports, the United States and France have promised, in particular, to give Zaire the financial and backup support necessary for this. NBC reports that American "military advisers" have arrived in Chad. They are to join their colleagues from France and Britain serving on the side of Habre's troops. A State Department spokesman said here that the United States

has already spent about \$10 million on shipments of arms, ammunition, and military equipment to the N'djamena regime. (4 Aug 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #151 and 152, 4 Aug 83, pp. J2-3, and 5 Aug 83, p. J2)

Commentator's Column

(Text) The situation in Chad is taking on an extremely dangerous character as a result of direct intervention in the affairs of this central African country by the United States, France, and a number of other states. An official spokesman of the US State Department confirmed that a group of military specialists is on its way there following the dispatch of arms, missiles, trucks, and ammunition. In a word, the familiar picture that in recent years has become Washington's sinister practice seems to be repeating itself. Any region of the globe is arbitrarily designated a zone of "US vital interests." Arms and other aid are urgently sent to an obedient regime, then a "limited number" of military advisers, and, following them, assault groups from Rapid Deployment Force formations. And somewhere off neighboring shores a squadron carrying warplanes, nuclear weapons, and marines appears. What has already happened in the Persian Gulf region and in Lebanon is happening today in Central America. And now the same thing is repeating itself with Chad and the neighboring African territory. Imperialism is trying to exploit for its own ends the fierce intertribal clashes that flared up in the country more than 17 years ago. It has tried to internationalize a purely domestic conflict by supporting the pro-West regime on the pretext that it was a victim of external, allegedly Libyan, "aggression."

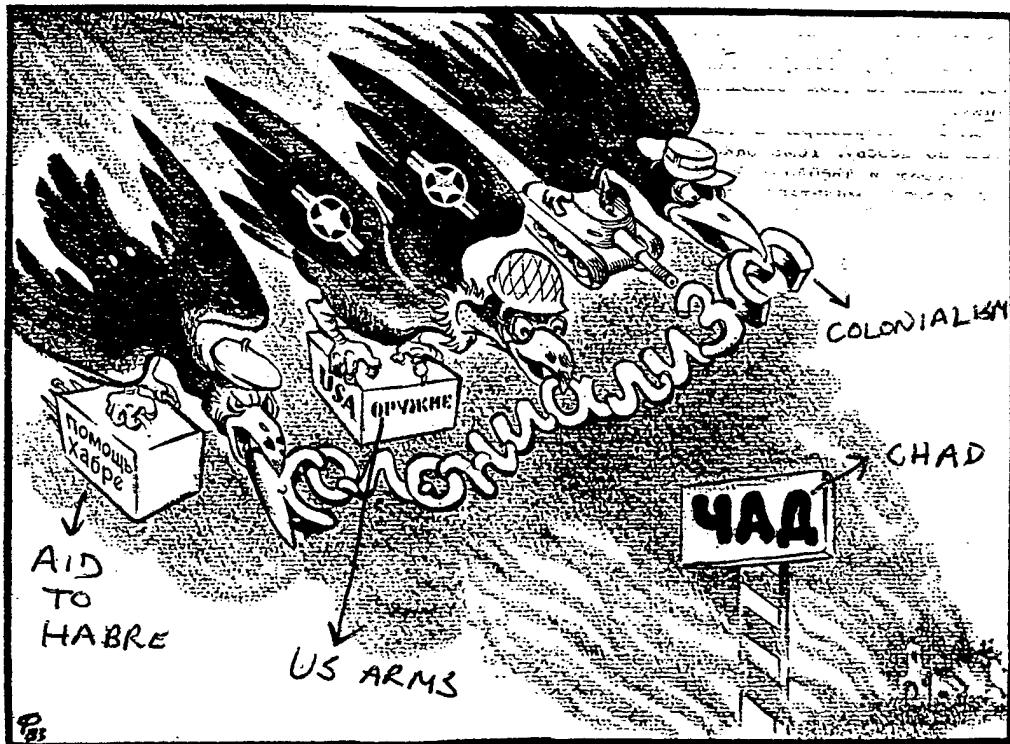
A standard scenario, but no less dangerous for being so. For at the same time an air bridge is being set up between the United States and Chad, there is a buildup of forces off the coast of Libya. A major American naval grouping has already appeared there. US Air Force planes are on constant patrol over the Gulf of Sidra. Washington asserts that these operations are being conducted "in close cooperation with France," with whom, as a State Department spokesman confirmed, "frequent consultations" are being held. French arms are indeed flowing into Chad. France has aided the dispatch of mercenaries and Zairean detachments. Now, to all intents and purposes, the United States would like to draw France into its own conflict with Libya. However, it is no secret that Washington constantly exploits its allies above all to reinforce its own influence in various parts of the world. The events in Chad can also be seen from this standpoint, for the American administration, in the opinion of London's The Guardian, "is resolved to play a more active role on the African Continent." We are thus talking about the usual manifestation of US imperialist ambitions in yet another part of the world. The USSR, as noted in a TASS statement, roundly denounces these actions that threaten peace and international security. There must be an end to the tyranny of the imperialist states. (5 Aug 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #153, 8 Aug 83, p. J1)

US Aid to Chad

(Excerpt) The United States is intensifying the scale of interference in Chad's affairs. The Reagan administration has decided to provide the Habre regime with \$15 million worth of military equipment, bringing the total sum of American aid to Chad to \$25 million. (6 Aug 83, p. 5)

Foreign Interference

(Text)



Help is coming.

Рисунок В. Фомичева.

Help is coming. (7 Aug 83, p. 5)

Interference in Chad

(Excerpt) Imperialist, neocolonial circles are making large efforts to encourage the international character of the protracted conflict in Chad which has already been going on for a decade. (7 Aug 83, p. 4)

US Interference

(Excerpt) The United States continues to increase its interference in Chad's internal affairs. Washington is examining the question of rendering "additional assistance" to Habre's regime as well as increasing the shipment of arms to Eritrea and Sudan which support Habre's government. (7 Aug 83, p. 5)

Foreign Intervention

(Excerpt) In Washington, the White House is conducting a policy of escalating interference in Chad. The State Department reported that by way of a decree, Reagan has directed two AWACs planes into the region of Chad which are escorting a fighter squadron and refuelling planes. This aerial armada will be used against Oueddei's forces as well as against Libya. Associated Press reports that these US Air Force planes will be based in Sudan, close to the border with Chad.

The French Government "is unable to remain indifferent" to the worsening situation in Chad, reported a French television station. (8 Aug 83, p. 5)

Events in Chad

(Excerpt) According to NBC television reports, the United States has sent a large group of military aircraft to the region around Chad as well as several hundred troops. In Paris, the Minister of National Defense noted that the French Government is closely watching the development of events in Chad. The newspaper L'Humanite notes that the position of Habre's troops in Faya-Largeau has deteriorated as the result of a new attack by Oueddei's forces. LE MATIN writes that regular troops of the N'djamena regime were raided in that city. (9 Aug 83, p. 1)

Massive Interference in Chad

(Text) President Reagan has officially confirmed that, on his instructions, two AWACS-equipped aircraft, eight F-15 fighters, and air and ground support forces have been sent to Sudan in connection with the events in Chad. In a message delivered to Congress, the head of the US Administration announced that the aircraft and the ground support subunits will carry out operations "in close collaboration with the Chad authorities" and other governments "friendly to Washington" which are assisting the Hissein Habre regime. The President refused to specify how long the US aircraft and so-called "support forces" would remain in the region, confining himself to the obscure phrase that they would remain there as long as the situation demanded. Observers here view this as a step toward strengthening the permanent US military presence in this zone. It follows from the message and from White House spokesmen's statements that Washington intends to take measures to provide extra assistance to the Habre regime. Thus L. Speakes, White House Deputy Press Secretary, stated that "the Administration is constantly studying the situation in that sphere." The NBC television company has reported that the United States is to airlift a new contingent of 700 Zairean troops to Chad. A Pentagon spokesman has announced that an RC-135 strategic reconnaissance aircraft has left for Sudan. Some 550 US servicemen are already stationed in Sudan "in connection with the events in Chad," according to that spokesman. Reports that Paris is ruling out direct military intervention in Chad do not correspond with the facts, State Department spokesman J. Hughes has stated. The French Government, he said, has explained to the US Administration that press reports of that kind "were taken out of context." The statement by French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson to the effect that the positions of Paris and Washington are not in accord on Chad, Hughes pointed out, was due to "the Minister's lengthy absence from France." The State Department spokesman stressed that the cooperation between the two countries is "very close" in character. (10 Aug 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #155, 10 Aug 83, p. J1)

Observer's Opinion

(Text) The imperialist intervention in Chad's internal affairs has entered a new stage. It has been announced that French paratroopers are being transferred to N'djamena. Thus the situation in this African country is becoming more and more acute. It has become the target for direct interference by NATO member states. The United States, as the foreign press reports, exerted strong pressure

on France, demanding that the latter be the first to begin the intervention. And under this pressure the French Government decided to transfer its "commandos" to N'djamena, something that immediately caused satisfaction in Washington. It is obvious that, by pushing France into interference, the United States is pursuing its own military-strategic goals. The Reagan administration intends to exploit this conflict and to step up its presence on the African continent, and is now attempting, in particular, to realize its aggressive schemes against Libya, which stands on antiimperialist positions. The further escalation of the conflict is clear evidence of the striving by imperialist circles to restore their shaken influence in Africa. These plans extend over a vast territory and essentially present a threat to all African peoples. Judging by reports from the African capitals, people there are clearly aware of how far this imperialist interference has progressed and what a threat it is to the liberated countries, and demand that it be ended immediately. This demand is completely justified because it corresponds with the interests of peace on the African continent. (11 Aug 83, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #157, 12 Aug 83, p. J1)

Foreign Military Intervention

(Excerpt) It has been confirmed that France has sent units of aerial landing troops to Chad. The French Minister of National Defense reported that approximately 200 parachutists were ordered from their base in the Central African Republic to Chad's capital. Trying to justify this intervention, the Minister repeated the American false thesis of the "Libyan threat" to Chad. American Air Force transport planes have brought 700 Zairean commandos to N'djamena, bringing the total number of Zaireans in Chad to almost 3,000.

The White House is pleased with American and French cooperation in Chad, said a representative of the US National Security Council in Washington. ASSOCIATED PRESS reports the arrival in N'djamena of two US Air Force C-141 Starlifter transport planes. The Pentagon has established a special staff in N'djamena to coordinate flight plans, according to the English newspaper The Guardian. The paper notes that in Sudan, there are already two AWACs planes, seven F-15 fighters, two KC-10 planes and one RC-135, and that 550 American military personnel are involved in the conflict in Chad. (11 Aug 83, p. 5)

French Troops in Chad

(Excerpt) The United States and France are increasing their military intervention in Chad. France Presse reports that the overall strength of the French expeditionary corps will reach up to 500 men. Recently, 12 Transall C-160 transport planes arrived in N'djamena with arms and ammunition, and hundreds of French "military advisers" are coming to Chad in full military outfits. French officers will command Habre's troops and will participate in the conflict with Zairean units and those of several other African countries. (12 Aug 83, p. 5)

Movement of War

(Excerpt) According to reports from Chad, the war between the troops of Habre and Oueddei has drifted to the south of Faya-Largeau. France Presse reports that Habre's forces have left the populated area of Koro-Toro and advanced to the city of Salal, about 500 kilometers north of the capital. (14 Aug 83, p. 5)

French Reinforcements

(Excerpt) According to reports from Chad, 150 French troops took their position in the city of Salal. France Presse reports that in the near future, new reinforcements will arrive in Salal. The French troops plan to base themselves in the city of Arada as well. (17 Aug 83, p. 5)

New Events

(Excerpt) French troops in Chad captured the cities of Biltin and Arada north of the capital. France Presse reports that a representative of the French Minister of National Defense refused to report the number of units deployed there. The position of the French troops is now 100 kilometers south of Oum-Chalouba which is in Oueddei's hands. (18 Aug 83, p. 5)

Increasing Intervention

(Excerpt) The United States and France are intensifying their wide-scale intervention in Chad. L'Humanite reports that the operation by French troops to occupy this African country, known by the code name of "Manta," was advancing to a new stage. At Ndjamenya airport, batteries of French Crotale missiles have been installed, and French Mirage F-1 and Jaguar planes and Magique missiles will be transported to Chad. (19 Aug 83, p. 5)

Continuing Interference

(Excerpt) The number of French troops in Chad has reached 2,500 soldiers and officers. France Presse notes that the French expeditionary force continues to grow. Side by side with naval infantrymen and soldiers of the French foreign legion, radar and electronics specialists have arrived in Ndjamenya. (20 Aug 83, p. 5)

Chad/Zaire

Mobutu Travels to France, US

(Excerpt) In connection with the arrival of Zairean President Mobutu in Paris, the press notes that he will meet with President Mitterrand to discuss Chad. The United States, France and Zaire are providing military aid to Habre's regime and interfering in Chad's internal affairs. According to France Presse, Mobutu will travel to Washington where he will meet with Reagan on 4 August. The Reagan administration's attention to Chad's affairs is reaching a more dangerous scale.

A Congolese newspaper emphasizes that French policy in Chad is reminiscent of its military actions in Algeria in 1954. A Malagasy newspaper writes that the goal of the imperialists in Chad is not to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict. (27 Jul 83, p. 5)

Zairean Support

(Excerpt) Questions about recent activities by the West in Chad were raised in a meeting in Paris attended by French President Mitterrand and Zairean President Mobutu. Answering journalists' questions, Mobutu emphasized that Zairean troops in Chad are supporting the government in Ndjamena. The Kinshasa contingent, which is receiving intensive "rear support from the United States," includes 2,000 soldiers and fighter planes. According to information from the press, the activities of the Zairean army in Chad also are financed by Washington. (29 Jul 83, p. 5)

Congo

Soviet Delegation Arrives

(Excerpt) A Soviet delegation arrived in the Congo on 11 August to participate in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Congo's independence. (12 Aug 83, p. 4)

Traditional Week Begins

(Excerpt) The traditional week of friendship and solidarity between Soviet and Congolese Youth began in Brazzaville. (12 Aug 83, p. 4)

Greetings to Congo

(Text) To Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT), President of the Republic, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of the Congo--the 20th anniversary of the Congolese Revolution--we send to you, Comrade Sassou Nguesso, to the PCT Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and all the Congolese people, heartfelt congratulations and best wishes. The Congolese revolution, which in August 1963 overthrew the reactionary regime, laid the basis for the young republic's development along the path of progressive socio-economic transformations and announced as its aim the building of a new society on the principles of scientific socialism. Over the past 20 years the Congolese people under the leadership of its vanguard, the PCT, has achieved considerable successes in reinforcing national independence and in boosting its economy and culture. We highly appreciate the positive role played by the People's Republic of the Congo in the struggle against imperialism, for the ultimate eradication of the vestiges of colonialism and racism in Africa, to strengthen the prestige and effectiveness of the OAU, for international security, and to avert the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo are united not only by common antiimperialist and peace-loving foreign policy goals, but also by common ideals of social justice and progress. Recent years have seen a continuous strengthening of ties between the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo, and between the CPSU and the PCT. We express the confidence that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo, signed during your May 1981 visit to the Soviet Union, will continue to serve as the basis for the further development of Soviet-Congolese

relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of universal peace. On this significant day we wish you, Comrade Sassou Nguesso, good health and success, and happiness and prosperity for the Congolese people.

(Signed) CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers. (13 Aug 83, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #159, 16 Aug 83, p. J1)

Congolese Ambassador Praises USSR

(Excerpt) In the construction of a new life, the Congolese people are inspired by the ideals of the Russian revolution, said Congo's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Okanza during a press conference in Moscow on the 20th anniversary of the Congo's revolution. (16 Aug 83, p. 4)

20th Anniversary Celebrated

(Excerpt) In the Congo, the 20th anniversary of the revolution is being celebrated. A military parade and workers' demonstration took place in Brazzaville. A Soviet state and party delegation is among the guests. (16 Aug 83, p. 4)

Return of Delegation

(Text) A Soviet party and state delegation headed by I. P. Kalin, Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee and Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has been taking part in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution, returned from the Congo on 18 August. The delegation was greeted at the airport by T. Kh. Koshoyev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Okanza, Congolese ambassador to the Soviet Union. (20 Aug 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #164, 23 Aug 83, p. J2)

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Delegation Visits USSR

(Excerpt) From 13-21 July, an Ethiopian COPWE delegation visited the Soviet Union headed by Gamo-Gofa regional member Endale Tessema. The delegation was taken to the Department of Propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee and acquainted with the ideological work of the Ukrainian Republic and the Moscow regional party organizations. (23 Jul 83, p. 4)

Ethiopia/Somalia

US Maneuvers Pose Threat

(Excerpt) Maneuvers by the Pentagon on Somali territory close to the Ethiopian border pose a serious threat to the security and sovereignty of the African Horn states, writes the newspaper Ethiopian Herald. (9 Aug 83, p. 5)

US Maneuvers

(Excerpt) Military maneuvers of "Eastern Wind 83" are being carried out by the American military in Somalia and are part of the adventurist course being pursued by the Reagan administration, writes the Ethiopian Herald. Simultaneously, the Pentagon is carrying out operation "Bright Star 83" in Egypt. (20 Aug 83, p. 5)

Kenya

New USSR Ambassador to Kenya Appointed

(Text) The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Aleksandr Davidovich Chikvaidze as USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Kenya, and concurrently as USSR permanent representative to international organizations in Nairobi, Kenya. (8 Aug 83, p. 6, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #160, 17 Aug 83, p. J7)

Lesotho

South African Refugees

(Excerpt) The Pretoria regime is increasing aggressive rhetoric toward Lesotho with the goal of forcing this country to end access to its territory by South African refugees. (20 Aug 83, p. 4)

Lesotho/Republic of South Africa

Identification Cards Annulled

(Excerpt) According to reports from Maseru, authorities in Pretoria are cancelling temporary identification cards of Lesotho citizens who work under contract in mines and on farms in South Africa, forcing them to return home. This act of tyranny, claim African observers, is a form of economic aggression against the small kingdom surrounded on all sides by South Africa. (25 Jul 83, p. 5)

Mali

Mali Delegation in USSR

(Excerpt) In accordance with the plan of party connections between the CPSU and the Democratic Union of the People of Mali (UDPM), a UDPM delegation, headed by Central Political Bureau member F. N. Berte, visited the Soviet Union from 23 to 29 July. (30 Jul 83, p. 4)

Mozambique

Joint Communique

(Text) Mozambique and Romania are striving for the relaxation of international tension and disarmament, as well as peace and cooperation among nations,

it was announced in a communique released during the official visit to Mozambique of Romanian General Secretary and President Nicolai Ceausescu. Romania and Mozambique announced their support for the strengthening of the states bordering on the Indian Ocean. (22 Jul 83, p. 5)

Struggle and Growth

(Excerpt) The appearance of the port of Maputo is immediately remembered as ordered and calm. The first thing that strikes the eye is that the port is not being utilized up to its capacity. The basic part of the work involves iron ore, the unloading of which naturally influences employment--out of 10,000 dock workers, half that number are constantly employed. Another noticeable distinction is that among the goods, a rather small amount is intended for Mozambique itself; the rest is in transit, including sugar from Swaziland and iron bars from Zimbabwe. Crates of grapefruits and oranges from South Africa are conveyed by steamers to Europe. South African minerals, including copper and ferrochromium, are loaded in Matole, a suburb of the Mozambican capital which was recently attacked by South African planes.

The social and economic picture of postcolonial society in almost each liberated country seems to be very intricate. In Mozambique, for example, the institutions which are considered "natural" were left by the colonizers. In rural areas, there is feudal leadership and in the cities there are the privileged strata nurtured by the colonial administration. Their resistance to revolutionary democratic rule has kindled a class struggle in Mozambique. (3 Aug 83, p. 4)

Mopping Up Operation

(Excerpt) The army and security forces of Mozambique began a large-scale operation to clear out the armed bandits who call themselves the National Resistance Movement (MNRM). This operation, explained President Machel, is part of the struggle of the Mozambican people to defend their independence and territorial integrity of the nation. (12 Aug 83, p. 1)

Namibia/Republic of South Africa

Censorship By South Africa

(Excerpt) Nearly each issue of the Namibian newspaper, the Windhoek Observer, reaches subscribers with enormous white patches on which bold type prints out the habitual words--"withdrawn by censor." The other day, Johannes Schmidt, the head editor of this newspaper, was once again taken to court on charges of divulging "secret information." This is not only the lot of the head editor. Recently, for example, a reporter returning from Paris, who has attended the meeting of the international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence, was detained. The police confiscated all of his books, materials, and photos. The racists not only impose draconian laws of apartheid on the occupied territory, but also supplement them with mandates from the colonial deputy in Pretoria. (29 Jul 83, p. 5)

Letter to UN Conference Participants

(Summary) The Supreme Presidium of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Ministry extended their greetings to the participants of the second Universal Conference on the Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination sponsored by the United Nations. In this letter, it is written that the Soviet Union is on the side of those in Namibia and South Africa who are fighting apartheid. (1 Aug 83, p. 1)

Nigeria

Shagari Reelected

(Excerpt) Nigerian President Shagari was once again elected to the post of head of state. (12 Aug 83, p. 4)

Shagari Emphasizes Agricultural Development

(Excerpt) Nigeria will henceforth conduct a policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation with other countries, and will struggle against racism, apartheid, and colonialism, said President Shagari during a press conference in Lagos. Speaking about the problems of development in the country, the President noted that the major emphasis will be placed on developing the agricultural sector with a goal of full self-sufficiency by 1985. (13 Aug 83, p. 5)

Republic of South Africa

Mandela Receives Award

(Excerpt) The South African militant against racism and apartheid, Nelson Mandela, was given in absentia an award carrying the name of Simon Bolivar. This award was established by UNESCO at the initiative of the Government of Venezuela. (26 Jul 83, p. 5)

US Credits Feed Military Machine

(Excerpt) In Washington, it is not appreciated when the press reports on cooperation between the United States and South Africa, and it is understood that it is completely contrary to the interests of independent Africa. Of special impact is the role of the United States in the development of South Africa's military and atomic production. Huge sums of American capital investments and credits permit one to understand why the ruling circles in South Africa, in spite of the economic crisis in the country, are able to increase their military forces, and why Pretoria does not put a stop to military incursions in neighboring countries. (10 Aug 83, p. 5)

Demonstration Ends in Violence

(Excerpt) Severe orders to the police and army units have been issued for mass roundups in the Ciskei, one of the homelands established by Pretoria to isolate the black population. The grounds for this repression arose from a peaceful demonstration by the dark-skinned residents against an increase in fares on buses. The authorities dealt with the demonstrators with firearms, gas

grenades, and clubs, killing five people and injuring 30 others. (15 Aug 83, p. 5)

Republic of South Africa (African National Congress)

Tambo Blames South Africa

(Excerpt) The South African racist regime is the major destabilizing factor in southern Africa, said ANC President Oliver Tambo in Maputo. (1 Aug 83, p. 5)

ANC Training

(Text)



Members of the African National Congress, struggling against American support of the South African regime of apartheid, in a class in one of the ANC training centers. (9 Aug 83, p. 4)

Sao Tome and Principe

Sao Tome President Makes Moscow Stopover

(Text) A government delegation from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe headed by President M. Pinto da Costa made a stopover in Moscow 27 July. Friendly talks were held between B. Ye. Sarkisov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Pinto da Costa during which questions of Soviet-Sao Tomean relations and the present international situation were discussed. M. do Amorim, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and N. S. Ryzhov, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister, participated in the talks. (29 Jul 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #149, 2 Aug 83, p. J2)

Seychelles

New Parliamentarians

(Excerpt) A vote was taken in the National Assembly of the Seychelles, the highest legislative body which consists of 25 people, to select 23 new parliamentarians. (9 Aug 83, p. 4)

Tanzania

Tanzanian Delegation Visits USSR

(Excerpt) A Tanzanian delegation, headed by Prime Minister Edward Sokoine, visited Moscow from 23 to 24 July to discuss questions of Soviet and Tanzanian relations and the current international situation. (25 Jul 83, p. 4)

Destructive Fire

(Text) For several days, a fire has been raging on the slopes of Kilimanjaro in Tanzania. The fire has already destroyed hundreds of hectares of woods and poses a serious threat to herds of elephants, rhinoceros, and other animals in the region. (12 Aug 83, p. 5)

Upper Volta

Coup in Upper Volta

(Excerpt) A state coup took place last night in Upper Volta, reports France Presse from Ouagadougou. The National Recovery Committee, headed by Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, was overthrown. Power was transferred into the hands of the National Revolutionary Committee led by Prime Minister Thomas Sankara.

Upper Volta, located in western Africa, is a former French colony which received independence in 1960. The country, with a population of seven million, contains about 60 different nationalities. (6 Aug 83, p. 5)

New Leader Gains Support

(Excerpt) According to reports from Ouagadougou, the population of Upper Volta is expressing support for the new leader of the country who seized power on 4 August. The most important task for the new leadership is the "reconstruction of genuine independence and dignity," said the head of the National Revolutionary Committee, Thomas Sankara, before a gathering of foreign diplomats. (9 Aug 83, p. 5)

Attempted Counter-coup

(Excerpt) The leader of the National Revolutionary Party, Thomas Sankara, revealed that in the night between 9 and 10 August, a group of armed men attacked his residence and the office of the national radio. Two top military leaders were placed under arrest and executed. (12 Aug 83, p. 5)

Zambia

Kaunda Speaks at UNIP Meeting

(Excerpt) Zambia is striving to strengthen peace and mutual understanding between nations, said President Kaunda at the opening in Lusaka of the second extraordinary meeting of the United National Independence Party (UNIP). Zambia, the President emphasized, intends to support nations struggling for freedom and independence. (27 Jul 83, p. 5)

Delegation in USSR

(Text) In accordance with the plan for party relations between the CPSU and Zambia's United National Independence Party, a delegation from the United National Independence Party headed by O. Muskua, Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia, visited the Soviet Union 19-31 July. The delegation was received in the CPSU Central Committee's Organizational and Party Work Department and the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, conducted talks at the Komsomol Central Committee, the AUCCTU, and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and familiarized itself with the experience in organizational and party work of the Ukrainian Republican and Donetsk Oblast party organizations. The Zambian guests assessed highly the Soviet people's achievements in building the society of developed socialism and noted the common tasks facing the United National Independence Party and the CPSU in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and prevention of nuclear war. (2 Aug 83, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #151, 4 Aug 83, p. J5)